

tractors, has been known to the public for many years as one of the most enterprising, honorable and reliable in the country. Mr. Craft, the able head of the concern, is a man of affairs, of honorable and upright in all his dealings. He believes in paying good wages to his employees, hence insuring the best class of workmen, and as the firm always believed in charging fair and reasonable prices for its work, it has been enabled not only to treat its employees fairly and justly, but also to give to its patrons the very best value for their money.

Mr. George Mason, whose reappointment to the office of Bridewell Inspector was unanimously confirmed by the Council on Monday night, is one of our most respected citizens. He is a successful business man, and a type of citizen in whom Chicago justly takes pride.

What will be the "paramount issue," Mr. Mayor—the traction question?

Hon. John K. Prindiville has made an honorable record as lawyer and as justice of the peace. He is a loyal Democrat, and enjoys the good will of all sections of the party.

Mayor Harrison's failure to reappoint Messrs. John T. Keating and Thomas Gallagher to the Board of Education last Monday night surprised a good many people. Some account for it by claiming that Mr. Keating and the Mayor did not get along very well in politics of late, while it is said Mr. Harrison differed with Mr. Gallagher on several lines of policy adopted by the latter as a trustee. Whatever the cause of their non-reappointment it is but just to say both were able, energetic and useful members of the School Board, and leave an honorable record behind them.

County Treasurer Hanberg, like the honorable citizen and honest official that he is, has started out to arrange for keeping his ante-election pledges regarding the interest on the county funds. "The promise was made that the interest upon the funds of the County Treasurer in the hands would be paid to the county," said Mr. Hanberg, "and I think that the officials should keep faith with the public. I have written a letter to the commissioners calling their attention to the promise made and I hope they will take the matter up before vacation." When Mr. Hanberg was running for his present office the Eagle predicted that if elected he would keep every pledge he made. The events have proven we were not mistaken.

If you need a first-class article in the line of shoes drop in and see Lange Brothers in the Tribune Building, Dearborn and Madison Streets. There the public are well treated, and there all classes of citizens will be given excellent value at reasonable prices.

Servian government bonds, despite the precarious position of rulers and people, have been rather more steady in the recent fluctuations of European public securities than those of other states. During the Boer war period, between 1890 and 1902, when British consols fell 20 points and German imperial 3 per cents 10, the extreme decline in Servian 4s was 8 points. What is more striking still, their price at the opening of June, 1903, was higher than the highest figure reached in the period from 1898 to 1902 inclusive. This did not result, however, from blind confidence in Servia's willingness or unwillingness to pay. Servia is mortgaged to the bankers as tightly as Turkey or Greece or Portugal or China. There sits at Belgrade a so-called "autonomous administration of monopolies," which, without reference to the government, receives and administers for the benefit of Servia's creditors, (1) net earnings of various state railways, (2) liquor licenses, (3) tobacco monopolies, (4) customs duties, (5) salt monopoly, and (6) petroleum monopoly. This has an interesting sound. It makes one wonder what sort of figure a "trust plank" would cut in the platform of a Servian minority party.

We have of late years grown accustomed to the idea of old age pensions for employees of railways, and of other large establishments, in this country. The same idea is carried out in other countries by the government, and has taken shape almost simultaneously in places far apart. In New Zealand citizens who have been self-supporting and self-respecting, and whose income from private sources falls below a fixed minimum, are given a pension graded according to their needs, when they have reached the age of sixty-five years. In Denmark a somewhat similar plan prevails. A pension is given at the age of sixty, varying from \$2.25 to \$4.50 per month, according to the locality in which the person lives. This law has been in operation in Denmark for a dozen years. A pension system exists also in Germany, and in France, Austria and England plans and laws looking in the same direction are being seriously discussed.

People may find it hard to believe, when surrounded with every luxury, that the money in the bank may some day suddenly melt away like a snow-drift in the spring sun. But it happens so sometimes. And poverty is most unkind to those who have once known opulence. Ten years ago, Jas. B. Leddon was one of the wealthy men of Boston. He was a broker, rated at at least a half million. But the panic of '03 cleaned him out and left him penniless and broken in spirit. His abilities seem to have been atrophied, for he never got up in finance again. The other day he was arrested in New York for permitting his children to peddle on the streets. For two years he had been living in a small, miserable room, supported wholly by his two daughters, aged eleven and thirteen, who sold perfume. A thirteen-year-old boy is in the juvenile asylum.

Now, broken hearted and disgraced, the once rich man lies in prison, separated from his children and charged with violating a city ordinance. It is a pathetic but significant rebuke to the insolence of wealth. People are apt to entertain the idea that if they can only get rich they are fixed for this world, if not for the next. Usually, a man who loves money well enough to accumulate a large fortune loves it well enough to cling to it. But not always, as this case, and many another testify. Money is a nice thing to have, but it is not a safe thing to fasten one's life ambition upon or to pin all of one's hopes to.

The advocates of woman suffrage are able to record two recent triumphs, one in the eastern and the other in the western hemisphere, says the Baltimore American. In the next election for members of both the upper and lower chambers of Parliament of the Australian commonwealth women will be allowed to vote. They will also be eligible for seats in both houses. They have had the full parliamentary suffrage in New Zealand for ten years. In South Australia they have voted since 1896 and in West Australia since 1901.

So far as New Zealand is concerned the admission of women to the franchise had no distinguishable effect on the relative strength of parties. The outcome of the experiment in the Australian commonwealth will, nevertheless, be watched with interest, because there the great majority of women are said to be wage-earners, and it is possible that their votes may go en masse to the labor party.

In four American States women are already entitled to a vote, and it seems probable that within a few years they will gain the full franchise in three other states, to-wit: Oregon, Washington and South Dakota. In Oregon the opposition to women's rights has dwindled to a small fraction of what it was in 1884, and the majority against constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women was diminished in the State of Washington from nearly 10,400 in 1889 to less than 9,000 in 1898. In South Dakota the majority in 1890 was nearly 24,000, sank in 1898 to less than 3,300.

Meanwhile, a partial suffrage has been conceded to women in many parts of the world. Thus in England both married and single women have the parish and district suffrage, and in Ireland women can vote for all officeholders except members of Parliament. In Norway also they have the municipal suffrage, and in France they can vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Kansas women have the municipal franchise; in Iowa a limited municipal suffrage; in Ohio, Connecticut and Delaware, the school suffrage; in Minnesota, the right to vote for library trustees, and in Louisiana the right to vote upon all questions submitted to taxpayers. On the other hand, it cannot be said that women are as near to acquiring the parliamentary franchise in the United Kingdom as they seemed some years ago.

The widespread adoption of electricity by tramway companies all over the United Kingdom has during the last two years had the remarkable effect of displacing some 15,000 horses.

A proportion went to South Africa in the last stages of the war, many have been bought by carriers, and omnibus companies have taken a great number, while not a few are being used by cab proprietors. Of this class of animals (technically known as "machines" because of their all around uses) there is an increasing scarcity, and the electrification schemes are welcomed, particularly by farmers, who have much difficulty in obtaining good "machines."

As yet the electrification of tramway systems and the growth of the motor car industry have not been felt by horse breeders, three or four years generally elapsing before omnibuses or tramway car horses are efficient for work. The requirements of London in this direction increase with such rapidity that the demand is always greater than the supply.

According to the latest Board of Trade return, the length of tramway line in the United Kingdom open for traffic at the end of June, 1902, was 1,484 miles. On 870 miles of this the method of propulsion was electricity, and on 384 miles of line 23,120 horses were employed.

When the great transformation of American tramways took place several years ago tens of thousands of horses were disposed of for ridiculous sums. Many brought only \$25 or \$30, and even at that figure were sometimes sold with difficulty. There are now 1,503 miles of electric tramways authorized or under construction in the United Kingdom, but as most of them are entirely new and not transformations, a glut of horses in the market is not likely to occur on anything like the scale that obtained in the United States.

Eight hundred horses, the last link with Manchester's horse tramway cars, are this week being sold by auction, reports the London Mail. Less than two years ago there were 5,000 such horses in the city, but they have been displaced by electricity. Dealers from Ireland, Scotland and the South of England competed at the first day's sale. Fifty-six horses in Chester, displaced for the same reason, have been sold by the corporation for an average of \$80 apiece.

Among hard-luck stories the following, as related by W. T. Richards, a New York piano agent, deserves a place in the hall of fame: "What company I represent is better left out," said Mr. Richards in the Brown Palace Hotel. "Anyhow, I am a piano man, and once a year make a tour of our branch houses through the country. "I was in San Francisco for a week. Every day, of course, I was in our branch house. A woman who had been trying to buy an instrument for several months was in at least a dozen times. I became interested in the sale, as she was hovering between our make and another. She had arrived at this point, but try as she would she could not make up her

mind. Every art of our salesmen had been exhausted, and on the final day one of our men was standing beside the instrument she liked best.

"We had explained for the hundredth time its merits. He went over the tone, touch, style and other details again and again. He was playing with the keys, touching them lightly, when all of a sudden there was an explosion. It was like the roar of a cannon, intermingling with the pealing of a hundred guitars. A piece of wood flew close to my head, and when the smoke of battle had cleared away we found the woman on the floor in a dead faint. A bit of blood trickled down her forehead, while the salesman was pushed flat up against an iron pillar. A hasty examination was made, and we found the piano had blown up—the first incident of the kind, as far as I know.

"Some way or somehow it had been keyed up to the highest pitch and the strings had given way. Later we found the piano had been close to a hot-air shaft. The wood had dried out and the strings stretched just that much more.

"When we got the woman back to life again she started in to talk. She claimed she had been damaged for life, and swore she would enter suit against us at once. I managed to settle by giving her an instrument free of cost. We are out the damaged instrument, and a second that cost us at least \$300 to make.

"The piano was a wreck, the top had been blown off, and even one of the sides cracked by the force."

Mr. Richards had a photograph of the wrecked instrument. He is taking it back to the New York factory.—Denver Post.

"Did you know," said the dealer in record novelties to a Philadelphia electrical writer, "that there are a number of men who make their living by slinging into phonographs—by making records? Yes," he went on, "some of these chaps earn from \$40 to \$50 a day."

"Their work requires a voice as strong and a physique as powerful as a grand opera singer's. You must yell into a phonograph at the tip-top of your lungs, you know, in order to make a good record, and for you and me to yell like that would prostrate us in about four minutes. But the professional record maker has a leather throat and a steel constitution, and you can't wear him out."

"He makes four records at a time. He sits at his piano, and trained upon him are the horns of four phonographs, each at a certain angle. The angle is an important matter. It must be accurate or the record is not good. If the angle is an inch out it is necessary to destroy the record.

"So at his piano sits the singer, and into the four horns he bellows as loud as he can. When the song is done he removes the cylinders and puts others in their place. He makes four cylinders at a time, and to make 150 he regards as a very good day's work.

"You get for making these cylinders from 25 to 50 cents; though, of course, you get much more than that if you are a well-known person. A speech by President Roosevelt, for instance, would be worth considerably over 50 cents, and if Adeline Patti shall sing into some phonographs when she comes over here—I know she is to be asked to—it is safe to say that she will demand more than 25 or 50 cents a record."

president: "I am down town as late as this every day, and very often I remain until seven o'clock. I have tried a good many ways to find contentment in my life, and have decided that the only thing that brings it is good, hard, steady work, day in and day out."

"These words have stayed with me ever since. There are many people in this country whose aim in life seems to be to get money by 'hook or crook,' without working for it, and there are many others who inherit large fortunes. These persons spend their lives in dawdling in this corner and that corner of the world, trying to spend their time without doing anything in particular, and they fail utterly to find the peace and happiness of which they are in search.

"Young men, and old men, too, should learn the truth that the only real, lasting pleasure in life comes from being actually busy at some work every day; doing something worth while, and doing it as well as you know how. The more we appreciate this fact the more will we be able to make the most of our lives."—Success.

It is planned to build rice elevators throughout the rice belt, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. A company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey with \$10,000,000 capital, 10 per cent of which is to be paid in on organization. Rice is to be handled as are the popular cereals.

Eight elevators are to be erected within the next year at the principal rice centers, the largest at Crowley, Houston and New Orleans. The main offices are to be located in New Orleans.

The men behind the movement count that they can by means of the elevators gain a control over the rice business that will insure them the power of distributing according to the price. They will advance a certain amount of money to those who wish to put rice in the elevators and there hold the grain so that too much will not be dumped on the market at one time. It is expected that a representative of the new company, the name of which will probably be the Louisiana-Texas Rice Company, will be sent to Porto Rico to establish connections.

Another phase of the business contemplated is to handle rice as the wheat, corn and oats are now handled in an advertising way. That is, rice will be prepared in popular-priced packages, so that it can be put on the table.

"I don't wish to take up your time," the caller said, "unless you think it is likely I might interest you in the subject of life insurance."

"Well," replied the man at the desk, "I'll not deny that I have been thinking some about it lately. Go ahead, I'll listen to you."

Whereupon the caller talked to him 45 minutes without a break.

"And now," he said at last, "are you satisfied that our company is one of the best and that our plan of doing business is thoroughly safe and conservative?"

"Yes."

"Have I convinced you that we furnish as good insurance as any other company and at rates as cheap as you can get anywhere?"

"Yes, I am satisfied with the showing you make. Perfectly satisfied."

"Well, don't you want to take out a policy with us?"

"Me? Oh, no. I'm a life insurance agent myself. I thought I might be able to get some pointers from you."

can harvesting machines on the plain of Jezreel. When the proposed railways are finished there will be a demand for the accompanying modern agricultural machines. Galilee and the country beyond Jordan will again blossom as the rose.

"Freedom, home life and content of heart" were some of the possessions for which a former member of the President's cabinet declared himself thankful, when speaking at a public dinner recently. He had been referring to our multimillionaires, and the blessings of which their great wealth almost necessarily deprives them, and "I am glad I am not a rich man," he said. A great many thoughtful people feel the same way—especially those who are able to add, "I am glad I am not a poor man."

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EDWIN J. ZIMMER
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EDWIN J. ZIMMER, Receiver of the United States for the District of Columbia, has been appointed Receiver of the United States for the District of Columbia, and will take office on the 1st of July, 1903.

Every educated Russian knows three languages besides his own, and many of them four. Knowledge of the English, French and German languages is considered necessary to culture. A family having small children employs two to four governesses, from whom the children learn foreign tongues before they are taught the more difficult Russian. This command of language makes possible the fact that Russians have a better knowledge of the world's affairs than any other people.

"I can't go down in that water wild you, Br'er Williams," said the convert; "I too 'frail or alligators."

"Nonsense!" said Br'er Williams. "Didn't it turn out all right with Jonah after he was swallowed by the whale?"

"Yes," replied the convert, "but a Georgy alligator is no' tougher dan what a whale is, en got less conscience. After he swallows you he goes ter sleep and fergets all about you."—Atlanta Constitution.

A French journalist is worried because there is no distinctive word for citizens of the United States. He suggests "Unstatists." A Toledo, Ohio, man thinks this is too long to become popular, and recommends "Unites;" but the Cleveland Plain Dealer, regarding this also as too long, suggests dropping the first and last syllables, leaving "It."

Don't forget there is always a wrong side to a question as well as your side.

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